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WOMAN'S WORK

A Foreign Missions Magazine

VOL. XXXII

DECEMBER, 1917

No. 12

SINCERE thanksgiving went up to God when the cable announced the safe arrival in Persia of the party of new and returning missionaries which sailed from Vancouver on August thirtieth. They will be eagerly welcomed by their associates who sorely need their help in the strenuous activities of the regular work, so greatly augmented by relief needs. Mrs. S. M. Jordan, who made many friends while in this country on furlough, spoke especially, before sailing, of the changes she had seen in the attitude of Moslems towards Christian education. She said: "When we arrived in Teheran eighteen years ago there were about a hundred pupils in attendance at the boys' and the girls' schools. Of the thirty-five girls but one was a Moslem and she came dressed as an Armenian. The year before we left for our furlough there were over nine hundred boys and girls crowded into the schools, and of the three hundred and fifty-four girls one-half were Moslems, coming openly to a Christian school!"

ONE of our Persia missionaries writes: "When we can get sugar it is ninety cents a pound, so we have cut it off our list of supplies. Molasses is all used up, honey almost unobtainable, bitter fit to be used on bread not to be found at any price. Bread and flour are twice the normal price; we have to pay ten or twelve dollars a pair for shoes and just go on wearing our old clothes." In other countries as well as in Persia the same amount of money goes less than half as far as it did a few years ago; where a missionary has been receiving a salary of a thousand

dollars a year he now has only the equivalent of five hundred. And he must not only meet the necessities of himself and his family, but must respond to the most absolutely compelling calls for help from the suffering and starving. In our January issue, Assistant-Secretary Wm. P. Schell will tell the women of the Presbyterian Church what our Board asks of them in this hour of supreme emergency. Mr. Schell has been much among the churches; he knows what efforts the women are making now in patriotic service as well as to sustain their share of the missionaries' burdens. He knows their difficulties and the questions that are pressed upon the leaders, and he answers these questions with a sane optimism which will give us all new courage.

ONE of our newer workers in Chosen writes us: "I haven't been here long enough to speak with authority concerning much of the work, but one thing has impressed me in a marked degree, and that is the difference in the faces. Christian faces, alert, happy, hopeful; heathen faces, dull, stolid, patient in most cases, but utterly hopeless. Christ in the heart surely puts a stamp upon the face. As you walk along the street you can pick out the Christians by their happy faces."

EACH MONTH new problems come to those who have to plan the administration of the magazine. The ever-mounting cost of all work and materials is now greatly augmented by the increase in postage. Rigid economy in every detail becomes increasingly necessary if

we are to continue to furnish the magazine at the present price. It has been decided, therefore, that we will hereafter adopt the practise made familiar by the gas company, the electric light company, the dry-goods store, etc., of not mailing receipts for payments. Subscribers and secretaries who send checks or money-orders have an automatic receipt; others we trust will accept the receipt of the magazine itself as sufficient. It costs two cents now to send a postal; the printing and writing on the card bring the cost to fully three cents—not much for one receipt, but when hundreds and even thousands are sent the amount is appreciable. Any who do not feel satisfied with this arrangement may obtain a receipt by especially requesting it. We should also call attention to the new Post-office regulation by which magazines sent to an incorrect address are returned to this office, two cents postage being collected on each returned copy. So we again beg our subscribers to notify us as far in advance as possible when they contemplate a change of address.

WE are requested by *Over Sea and Land* to say that that magazine will also send no receipts in future.

SPEAKING at the Fourth Church in Chicago, Secretary Robert E. Speer made a statement to which it seems appropriate for us to call especial attention in this issue of December, the month when deep in all our hearts is the remembrance of our Saviour's coming to earth as a little child. He said:

"The Incarnation is something more than a fact of past history. It is the faith of a Christ in human life today. Our Gospel is a very insufficient Gospel if it gives us only a Saviour who lived and died and rose and went away. We have Christ's Gospel only if we have also a faith that gives Him to us now and here in our world, which shows Him to us looking up out of all human need and helps us to hear Him speaking in the voice of India and China and Persia. Will we be able to look upon Him with joy in the day

that we see Him face to face if we have no eyes for Him now and no ears for His call and if we do not now touch Him and serve Him in the want and woe of the world?"

For forty-three years Miss Ella Kuhl served the cause of Christ and of our Church in Brazil. Though she came home only four times during that period, yet she was widely known, and her gentle refinement, and earnest consecration made her one of the most loved of our old missionaries. Miss Kuhl was of old Holland stock, her family having settled here when New York was still New Amsterdam. Her cultivation, her educational and business experience, and her absolute devotion made her a vital power in São Paulo and later in Curityba, where she was known by the affectionate *sobriquet* "Santa Elmira." Though she had retired from active service, Miss Kuhl will be keenly missed.

OUR neighbor, *The Missionary Review of the World*, renews its advantageous offer to send that magazine in combination with WOMAN'S WORK for the price of a subscription to the *Review*. That comprehensive periodical gives fine articles and pictures from all fields of all denominations for two dollars and fifty cents a year. That our readers appreciate its value was shown by the fact, mentioned to the Editor by its business manager, that last year the *Review* received more subscriptions through WOMAN'S WORK than through any other magazine with which it made a combination offer.

PREPARATION of missionaries for service in Moslem lands receives special attention at the Kennedy School of Missions in Hartford, Conn. Arabic history, poetry and theology are carefully studied and the courses are adapted not only to the preparation of new missionaries, but to the specific needs for advanced work of those who have already been in service.

Our Missionaries in Moslem Lands

AND POST OFFICE ADDRESSES

PERSIA		Teheran		SYRIA
Mrs. E. T. Allen,	Urumia	Mrs. F. L. Bird,	"	
Miss Mary E. Burgess,	"	Mrs. A. C. Boyce,	"	Beirut
Miss Elizabeth V. Coan,	"	Mrs. J. W. Cook,	"	"
Mrs. F. G. Coan,	"	Mrs. C. A. Douglas,	"	"
Mrs. J. P. Cochran,	"	Miss Mary Gardner,	"	"
Mrs. W. P. Ellis,	"	Mrs. S. M. Jordan,	"	"
Miss Marie Gillespie,	"	Miss Gertrude Peet,	"	"
Mrs. C. W. Lamme,	"	Mrs. H. C. Schuler,	"	"
Miss Edith D. Lamme,	"	Dr. Mary J. Smith,	"	"
Mrs. H. P. Packard,	"	Mrs. C. H. Allen,	Hamadan	Zahleh
Miss Lenore R. Schoebel,	"	Mrs. J. A. Funk,	"	"
Mrs. W. A. Shedd,	"	Mrs. J. W. Hawkes,	"	"
Dr. Mary R. Fleming,	Tabriz	Miss Annie Montgomery,	"	Sidon
Mrs. B. S. Gifford,	"	Miss Florence E. Murray,	"	"
Miss Grettie Y. Holliday,	"	Mrs. G. F. Zoekler, M.D.,	Kazvin	"
Mrs. F. N. Jessup,	"	Mrs. E. T. Lawrence, M.D.,	Resht	"
Miss Mary C. Johnson,	"	Mrs. J. D. Frame,	"	"
Miss Georgia L. McKinney,	"	Mrs. C. R. Murray,	Kermanshah	Tripoli
Miss Helen M. Shaw,	"	Miss Margaret L. Cowden,	"	"
Miss Jean Wells,	"	Mrs. F. M. Stead,	Meshed	"
Miss Bertha L. Amerman, Teheran		Mrs. D. M. Donaldson,	"	"

In this country: Miss Lillie B. Reaber, 1912 Broadway, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Mrs. L. F. Esselstyn, 269 Maple St., Lansing, Mich.; Mrs. F. E. Hoskins, 24 Bank St., Princeton, N. J.; Mrs. H. A. Müller, M.D., Haddonfield, N. J.; Mrs. J. H. Nicol, Auburn, N. Y.; Mrs. C. R. Pittman, care Miss C. Holzmann, Armour Union Stockyards, Chicago, Ill.; Miss Rachel E. Tolles, 109 W. Chemung Place, Elmira, N. Y.; Mrs. W. S. Vanneman, Radcliffe Road and King St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. *En route:* Miss Faye Fisher.

A Christmas Hymn

Tell me, what is this innumerable throng
Singing in the heavens a loud angelic song?
These are they who come with swift and shining feet
From round about the throne of God the Lord of Light to
greet.

Oh, who are these that hasten beneath the starry sky,
As if with joyful tidings that through the world shall fly?
The faithful shepherds these, who greatly were afear'd
When, as they watched their flocks by night, the heavenly
host appeared.

Who are these that follow across the hills of night
A star that westward hurries along the fields of light?
Three wise men from the East who myrrh and treasure
bring
To lay them at the feet of Him their Lord and Christ and
King.

What babe new-born is this that in a manger cries?
Near on her bed of pain his happy mother lies.
Oh, see! the air is shaken with white and heavenly wings—
This is the Lord of all the earth, this is the King of kings.

Tell me, how may I join in this holy feast
With all the kneeling world, and I of all the least?
Fear not, O faithful heart, but bring what most is meet:
Bring love alone, true love alone, and lay it at His feet.

Selected from *Poems* by Richard Watson Gilder.

IN AUGUST a party of missionaries from Syria and Turkey arrived in New York. From them we learned that our missionaries in Syria are all safe and are continuing their work under most trying conditions. Miss Rachel E. Tolles was the only member of our Syria Mission in this party. Miss Tolles brings remembrances from the missionaries to their friends in the United States. Their faith is firm. Their courage is unabated. They propose to stand by those needy people and the great work committed to them by the Church. They believe that brighter days are ahead and larger opportunities than ever before—all of this out of surroundings of suffering and need which beggar description!

At the present time America is not at war with Turkey and so Americans are not especially restricted in their movements. In case war should be declared between the two countries it is believed that the friendly feeling, which really exists, would insure protection and safety for all American citizens. Syria has always been, to a great extent, dependent upon the sea for commercial prosperity. The Syrian coast now being under strict blockade, business has necessarily come almost to a standstill. This fact combined with a shortage of crops and difficulty of transport has brought about a very serious condition throughout the Lebanon and the sea-coast towns. A state of famine prevails in many places, and the people of the country are in the greatest want. Many are perishing either from actual hunger or from diseases directly due to lack of food. But even this condition need cause no anxiety to friends of American missionaries, as they are being properly provided for as noted above. Their greatest hardship is in having to witness the misery about them without having means to relieve the suffering.—*From Statement of the Assembly's Board.*

Syria Today

RACHEL E. TOLLES

EXACTLY eighteen years have passed since a brilliant October morning first showed me the city of Beirut, with its mosaic of color, set in the midst of olive groves against the magnificent background of the Lebanon. My travelling companion, Miss La Grange, of our girls' school in Tripoli, had left me the night before, so quite alone I approached my new home. I remember the busy scene as we came into the harbor that early morning—water-craft lying all around us, smoking steamers, great sailing vessels, and scores of gay little row-boats that dodged here and there and made the scene one of life and color. I remember the brightly garbed watermen swarming over the sides of our steamer, all so good-natured, so light-hearted, so quick-tongued. I remember all this, and then I think of that same harbor as it is today—absolutely dead! The blockade has been complete for almost two years. Just

one wide stretch of blue Mediterranean is all that can be seen; not a steamer, not a sailing vessel, not a gay little boat; not even a fishing-boat, except as one at times ventures out from the shore in defiance of law, sometimes to return in safety, sometimes to be overhauled by a launch from the French patrol, which occasionally passes on its solitary way up and down the coast.

As the harbor is dead, so is the city. With commerce cut off by sea because of the blockade, and by land because of the requisitioning of railway and pack animals, there was nothing left for the city to do but to die. Half the shops and business houses are closed, and in those that remain open the dealers sit dejectedly about, waiting for the buyers who so seldom come.

In this sense the city is dead; in another sense it is more than ever alive, for the streets are teeming with humanity. Hundreds and thousands of peo-

ple, having no longer homes that can be called homes, live in the streets. Even if they have a room, a cellar, or a hole, in which they sleep at night, there is nothing to keep them there by day. If they are to live at all they must be out in the open, to attract the attention of those still in better circumstances, to arouse the sympathies of those still able

before another winter is over starvation will stare them in the face. Sell their property? Yes, if there is anyone to buy it. Mortgage it? That was done long ago, at a wicked rate; but for the mortgage starvation would already be at the door.

All along up the scale there is nothing but apprehension and a desperate crying to God that He will send the end. If actual want has not yet touched a household, if its children are still well fed and well clothed, it is because that father is living upon his principal, sacrificing the future for the insistent present. And it makes the man anxious and care-worn; it takes the spring



Front of Henry H. Jessup Hall and corner of Colton Hall, the Theological Seminary building, as seen from veranda of Kennedy Hall. Photos. loaned by Miss Tolles.

to give, to get occasional chances to work for those still able to employ. They bring their pitiful little household utensils, their pots and pans, to sell at the curb; they invest a few *paras* in edible seeds to vend at the street corner; they bring emaciated babies to display their pipe-stem limbs and withered bodies; they follow one for blocks, reciting their woes; they lie on the streets calling out to every passer-by; and sometimes, yes, often, there by the side of the road, unable to keep up the struggle, they die!

A little higher up than these are others who perhaps are in worse plight, the class whose pride keeps them from begging, who still live in their own houses, and wear their apparently respectable clothes, but who sit down to scant meals now, in the certainty that



Emma B. Kennedy Hall, American School for Girls, Beirut, Syria.

from his step and the light from his eye.

Is it a dark picture I am drawing? It is a dark picture that I am seeing. But just because of this very darkness one gets the glory of their opportunity whose privilege it has been to remain in Syria during the black years. English gone, French gone, Scotch, Irish, Danish missions closed, it has been the lot of our Americans to remain among these stricken people, to give them warm, human friendliness, as well as material aid, and, above all, to keep

alive their faith in God, and their trust in Him, without whom, we still believe, not a sparrow falleth.

With American property appropriated both north and south of us, ours in Syria has remained unmolested. With other schools and colleges closed, ours have, for the most part, been permitted to continue their activities. With the teachers and employees of other missions deprived of their accustomed support, ours have been continued at their posts.

In Beirut, in the midst of war conditions, our beautiful new school building, Emma B. Kennedy Hall, has been erected. For two school years it has been filled with girls, the closing of the boarding department having no real effect upon the total number of pupils. No more attractive schoolroom exists in the Empire, and I have yet to see one in America more perfectly adapted to the special needs of the pupils for whom it was planned. It is a joy to sit there on the platform of study hall and watch the girls come and go as they pass to the adjacent class-rooms or file out the wide doorways which lead to the pillared corridor. It is a picture when the long line of girls, at the close of a recreation period in the playground behind *Jessup Hall, wind back in single file through the palm-shaded garden and mount the hospitable steps which lead to study hall. It is an occasion for patience and self-command, I may also say, when a rainy day makes it necessary for that picturesque line to form in the house instead of in the garden, and to make its mischievous way through halls and corridors back to duty. Even the wholesome influence of the Student Council has never succeeded in securing quite that high degree of order to which we aspire.

Recalling the scene of Commencement Day, 1916, it is not difficult for

*Jessup Hall is the original building of the American School for girls in Beirut, so called in loving remembrance of Dr. Henry Harris Jessup, who for nearly fifty years thought of this school, and spoke of it as *the apple of his eye*.

me to imagine things as they must have taken place in Kennedy Hall on June twenty-sixth of the past summer, six weeks after our leaving Beirut, and while we were still in Constantinople waiting for permission to leave the Empire. All that day my thoughts were in Beirut, and I felt sure that at exactly five o'clock the pupils would march in, followed by the seven graduating girls, all of them watched by interested friends and admiring relatives who would be taking in the happy scene from the balconies above. That it all happened as I imagined, and that the girls sang as well as ever, and that they had a fine address by President Riggs of Harpoot, and that the Alumnæ Society held its customary meeting the next day, all this I learned in Switzerland where I received my last news from Beirut. And so I knew that they had a good ending to what had been an unusually good year. I could tell you a great many things which had made it so; one of the best is, that during the winter and spring seven of the girls came into church-fellowship. One of these, needing Christian baptism, received this rite at a quiet service held one Sunday afternoon in the school. The following Sunday morning she and a young Greek girl communed at the English service. The other five were received into the Syrian Protestant Church.

This flock has been without a shepherd since the death of the pastor in August, 1915, the pulpit being filled each week by one of the men of the congregation, and many have been the able and impressive messages which these laymen have delivered. The young men and women of the church have added greatly to the attractiveness of the morning service by forming a choir. Time has been set aside for two or three serious rehearsals each week, and on a number of occasions Arabic words have been written by one of the College professors, and arranged for special anthems. The character of the Christmas

and Easter music was a surprise and delight to us all. In this effort to add effectiveness to the church service these young people have taken their own initiative, and have had the direct help of no one from the Mission. That they are able to do it so acceptably is due very largely to the musical training which they have received in mission schools.

Early in the summer the church received a serious blow in the deportation by government order of two of its elders and chief supporters, one of them for years a trusted and valued worker in our American Press.

In thinking of the bright spots in service in Beirut during this last year, there seems to be a peculiar radiance around the work which has been done in the mission institution which I have just mentioned. As a Press I fancy it has made no record, a fact easily accounted for by the scarcity of paper and the lack of transportation, but as a banking-house for the passing of funds into Syria and beyond it has been superb. And above all, as an exponent of goodwill and fellowship between man

and man, without regard to race or creed, it has done more to remove prejudice against our religion than any other agency which has ever worked in Syria. It is no exaggeration to say that there are thousands in that country who before the war would have hesitated to set foot inside the Press building, who today look upon the manager and his assistants as their best friends and who will one day, please God, be willing to listen to the truth for which the Mission stands.

In Syria, as everywhere, man's extremity is truly God's opportunity, and those through whom He has chosen to work in that land at this particular crisis are feeling keenly the peculiar responsibility of their high calling. They are looking to the church for support, in material things, yes, but chiefly for that spiritual support which comes from a consciousness of importunate prayer rising daily from a multitude of hearts which agree. This I know is the message with which my missionary associates in Syria would like to have me close. May God bless and keep them every one!

ELMIRA, N. Y.

"THE City of Tripoli, Syria, has lost one-half of its population from hunger and disease. Hums (a town of from 80,000 to 100,000 and the terminus of the railway from Tripoli) has added another ten thousand to the death roll, sixty per cent. of whom were women and children. In some places the inhabitants set a guard lest anyone come and try to get the grass and weeds. . . . For a time we fed one family, but cholera came along and they all died. There are only three doctors left in the city, and when we sent for them to come to this family not one responded (perhaps because there was no medicine to give them). A very common sight is two bodies on one bier borne to burial."

An American Missionary.

Jerusalem Past and Present

(MRS. F. E.) HARRIETTE E. HOSKINS

As we approach the Christmas season how our thoughts center around Bethlehem and Jerusalem! Away back in the fifth and sixth centuries were sung the hymns which have been translated and we sing:

"Bethlehem, not the least of cities,
None can e'er with thee compare."

"Blessed night when Bethlehem's plain
Echoed with the joyful strain,
Peace has come to earth again, Alleluia!"

O Mother dear, Jerusalem; Jerusalem, my happy home; Jerusalem, the golden, all picturing the heavenly Jerusalem but reflected from the earthly Jerusalem.

No part of the world has been written about more than the Holy Land. There could not be found in any place on the globe a more cosmopolitan assembly than in Jerusalem. The opening of the Siberian railroad brought so motley a collection of pilgrims from Central Asia to Jerusalem that the Scriptures were distributed in twenty-seven languages. All who have visited Jerusalem remember the landing at Jaffa. Friends of ours were washed out of their boat and in again on landing. We have read volumes of travel entitled, *Jerusalem, on Camel and on Horseback*, but trains now whistle under the very walls of the city, and aeroplanes have dropped bombs. On the Mount of Olives, side by side, are cathedrals, churches, bell towers, hospices of all sects and nations. Where the Temple stood is the Mosque of Omar with its past traditions, "whither the tribes go up," schools, orphanages, asylums for lepers, monasteries, nunneries, all abounding with inmates, as their support by the European Orders has always been liberal. Once, traveling from Jerusalem to Bethlehem, overtaken by a storm, we took refuge in a tomb built in honor of Rachel; we had reason to be thankful that she died at that particular spot!

Bethlehem also abounds in historical sites, none more interesting than the cave of the Nativity, its silver star kissed smooth by thousands, while hundreds of silver lamps hang above it. Schools are also established in Bethlehem, and to human imagination it seemed as if these two cities lacked nothing for their advantage.

War is declared, and the scene changes! French, Russian, British, were ordered to leave before a certain date; Americans were put in charge of their interests and American warships entered the harbor of Jaffa, taking thousands of refugees with their belongings. It would defy description to tell of what these belongings consisted.

A bronze plaque was presented to the Captain upon which in *bas relief* was a characteristic refugee family fleeing from starvation and persecution with but a few precious belongings in packs on their backs. The *Tennessee* was the ship that carried these refugees, and later, under the name of the *Memphis*, she met her fate running aground along our American coast, finding a grave beneath the waves.

The American Consul-General advised Americans to leave before it became impossible to do so. Three American ladies remained and with the Syrian helpers carried on relief work as far as possible. The American colony also distributed funds. When relations were broken off with Turkey, it seemed best for the three ladies to leave Jerusalem; from other reliable sources one can picture the scene as it is now. The British are near to the city, their camp being below Gaza. The Turks, fearing Jerusalem would be taken, ordered all foreigners to leave, but the Consuls, including the German, objected.

One incident in connection with the defense of Jerusalem and Gaza will be of interest. The Turkish method of dealing with a shortage of material is described in a Beirut paper: "A million and a half sandbags are required for the Gaza fortress for the construction of sand redoubts against the enemy shells, which are interminable. Their fleet and armored trains also fire continually. Thus rents and breaches made daily must be repaired in this way. The bags should be made, if necessary, of all the silk hangings in the houses of Syria and Palestine. The fortress of Gaza is of great importance to the future of the Hedjaz and Syria, and parapets constructed of sandbags will stand against the English shells. The providing of bags has been distributed as follows: 250,000 to villages of Adana; 200,000 to Jerusalem; 500,000 to Aleppo and Beirut. Commenting on this information from a reliable source,

informant says the authorities are carrying out this order in the most brutal fashion, soldiers tearing off the *habrah* (long silk coat) from Moslem women on the ground that it is required for sandbags at Gaza." This is just one item as regards sandbags.

Conditions in Jerusalem at present are appalling. The port of Jaffa has for two years been closed to commerce, the city itself evacuated. The latter rains were very scanty and the seed short, so that this year's harvest was very light. There will be great suffering the coming winter unless some way is found to get food to them. All pack animals have been taken by the government, so that in the interior, far from the railroad and caravan routes, there is bound to be famine. Able-bodied men are gone and there are few tillers of the soil left. Paper money has depreciated in value, while prices have quadrupled. Long-continued malnutrition leads easily to starvation. Many have succumbed to fever, malaria, typhoid and smallpox.

The spiritual and moral condition of the people is more to be deplored than their economic condition, bad as it is. It is said wickedness has increased one hundred per cent. each year since war

was declared. The picture was drawn even darker, but it is too sad to depict. One woman who, like Naomi's family, was fleeing to the east of Jordan, was heard to say, "Let us pray that we may not lose our faith." There is no coal to run the trains, so the government demanded again and yet again one out of every ten fruit-trees from the people. That means fewer olives and no figs. So this is how we must picture Jerusalem at our Christmas festivities!

What is the remedy? First, to pray for the remaining Christians that their faith fail not. We must begin our work of reconstruction for orphaned, homeless children, industrial schools, food, tools, etc. Pray for the peace of Jerusalem in a literal manner. "Jerusalem, Salem, *City of Peace!* Pray unto the Lord for it; for in the peace thereof shall ye find peace."

As has been said: "Our love, our service, our helpfulness to others, invariably come back to us intensified, sometimes a hundred or a thousand, or a thousand thousand fold, and this by a great, immutable law." As we make our sacrifices this Christmas time for Christ's home land may the blessing be ours!

PRINCETON, N. J.

"A Cry from the Holy Land"

UNDER this title *The Church Missionary Review* of England sends out a little supplement, brief because of need of economy in the use of paper. The cry comes equally to our own people, so we quote some of the statements of this supplement:

"Syria and Palestine are sharing the fate of Armenia and the population is greater, about 3,500,000. The people are deported, destitute, dying. Men, women and children are falling dead in the streets every day and a fate worse than death befalls thousands of young girls. Lord Bryce says the condition of the Syrians is worse than that of those who have suffered in other countries, because the cruelties are perpetrated by the Government of the country itself.

SOME AWFUL FACTS TO THINK ABOUT. STARVATION.

"(The population) is starving. This is no figure of speech, but the literal truth. . . . We passed women and children lying by the roadside, with closed eyes and ghastly pale faces. It was a common thing to find people searching the garbage heaps for orange peel, old bones, or other refuse, and eating them greedily when found. Everywhere women would be seen searching for eatable weeds among the grass along the roads."—*A Neutral writing in "The Times."*

DISEASE.

"In the wake of starvation follows disease, since the people, weakened by want of food, fall an easy prey to epidemics common to the East. Cholera and typhus have ravaged the whole country. . . . A newspaper

in Damascus says the sanitary authorities have allowed the stricken people to lie about in the streets without taking any precautions to prevent flies, which swarm everywhere, from carrying the deadly germ of disease to infect the healthy."—*Adapted from "The Near East."*

EXTERMINATION.

"Information received in authoritative quarters in London shows that the Turks are carrying out a deliberate policy of destruction of Arabs, having apparently for its object their extermination. . . . They have hanged on the flimsiest pretext all Arab leaders on whom they could lay their hands and have exposed the peasants of Syria and Palestine on all the worst fronts."—*Reuter in "The Evening Standard."*

"The Syrians are our friends and their awful sufferings are in a great measure due to their well-known sympathies for us and our Allies."

THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR ARMENIAN AND SYRIAN RELIEF, 1 Madison Avenue, New York, continues its earnest efforts to help, at no cost whatever for administrative expenses. Their latest appeal says: "We are now purchasing food and clothing for the needy in Western Asia in anticipation of the approaching winter. All the newly arrived missionaries confirmed previous assurances that relief can be efficiently administered. They also added, if this were possible, to the terrible picture of destitution and suffering on the part of millions in the Near East. . . . Of the Armenian population only the women and children were left, while the few men who had been spared were forced to labor on army supplies for the Turks. For this they received no wages, but two small pieces of hard bread, with possibly a bowl of weak soup, every day. Their families were left to starve, for the Turks did not permit them to do any work except for the government. . . . The channels of distribution are open today as formerly, and it is only a question of getting money in this country with which to carry on the work. . . . A recent cablegram says: 'Persia Committee asks American approval for the inclusion of special relief work for an additional 40,000 people driven from

home by war. Their villages destroyed. Extreme destitution. At least children should be saved. No hope except America. . . . Relief agents made personal tour and report this the most abject suffering they have seen.'

"An interesting tribute was paid to the Armenian race by the Turks in Ourfa, and undoubtedly the same thing occurred in many other places, according to reliable information. The Turks at first deported all the Armenian residents, treating them horribly and massacring hundreds. Then when they were all finally driven out of the city the Turks began to realize that there were no artisans left to work for them. The majority of the working, industrious class in this city, as well as throughout most of Turkey, are Armenians. The Turks are lazy, shiftless and hate to work. A sad state of things soon came to pass in Ourfa, and the Turks decided the only thing to do was to bring the Armenians back again, but this was not so easy. The Armenians had fled as far away as they could get, nor were they anxious to put themselves once more in the hands of their persecutors, so the curious situation of the Turks offering bribes to the Armenians whom they had driven out to return to their original homes! . . .

"A contribution of \$1,000 for Armenian-Syrian Relief has come to the Committee from a missionary in Korea. This woman received the money from a matured life-insurance policy, and in spite of her own very humble circumstances she at once passed on the check for the benefit of the starving in Western Asia.

"The Committee finds that in proportion to wealth and resources some of the largest contributions for relief are coming from Christian missionaries and mission fields. China, India, the Philippines, Africa and practically all sections of the world where missionaries are at work are well represented."

CHANGES IN THE MISSIONARY FORCE

ARRIVALS:

At Vancouver, July 23.—Rev. and Mrs. E. L. Mattox, of Hangchow, China. Address, 500 Manhattan Ave., New York City.

———, ———. Dr. and Mrs. J. F. Kelly, of Hainan. Address, 1732 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco, Cal.

At Vancouver, Sept.—Miss Eula Van Vranken, of N. Siam.

At San Marcos, Tex., Oct. 10.—Rev. and Mrs. Geo. C. Hood, of Nanhsuchow, China. Address, 611 W. Hutchinson St., San Marcos, Tex.

DEPARTURES:

From San Francisco, Oct. 4.—Dr. and Mrs. Robert W. Carter, returning to the Philippine Islands.

From San Francisco, Oct. 6.—Dr. Victoria E. McArthur, returning to W. India.

From New Orleans, Oct. 10.—Miss Ella M. Williams, to join the Guatemala Mission.

From Vancouver, Oct. 11.—Miss Hallie Covington, to join the Chosen Mission.

From San Francisco, Oct. 13.—Dr. Mary Niles, returning to S. China; Miss Hattie C. D. Peters, to join the Philippine Mission.

From San Francisco, Oct. 20.—Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Thomson, to join the N. China Mission.

From Vancouver, Oct. 25.—Rev. and Mrs. N. C. Whittemore, returning to Chosen; Rev. J. M. Espey, returning to Central China.

MARRIAGES:

At Nagasaki, Japan, Sept. 6.—Miss Lillian Orbison, under appointment to N. India, and Mr. David Van Strien.

RESIGNATIONS:

Mrs. L. C. Van Hook, of Persia.

Dr. Mary P. Eddy, of Syria. Appointed 1893.

Miss Myrtle Ducret, of N. India. Appointed 1910.

Miss Lillian Orbison, under appointment to N. India.

DEATH:

At New York, Oct. 19.—Miss Elmira Kuhl, of the S. Brazil Mission. Appointed 1874.

At Curitiba, Brazil, Oct. 11.—Miss Mary P. Dascomb of the S. Brazil Mission. Appointed 1869.

At Hamadan, Persia, Nov. 6.—Miss Annie Montgomery. Appointed 1882.

A Valiant Veteran in War Times

ANNIE MONTGOMERY

WHEN I was too ill last summer to be taken to our summer place, Nourmahal, it was rather an adventure to be carried to Mrs. Hawkes's home for shelter and care, in a *bier*! The doctor said I must be taken on the hospital stretcher; the bearer turned this upside down and lined it with a sheet. I lay inside quite comfortably and not afraid of being spilled out as the bearers rushed through the rough streets. It was exactly like the bier in which the Persians carry their dead; all the people we passed thought that a body was being carried, *except the boys*! Their keen eyes discovered that it was someone they knew and they followed, begging for tracts, while others were startled to see the hand of the supposed corpse scattering tracts and Gospels.

After six weeks of rest and loving care I was able to return home in a carriage which a Persian friend kindly

sent for my use. It was necessary to have a closed carriage, for I was taking back with me the two dear little children of the pastor's widow, who was in terror lest the Turks should see them and seize or shoot them. Whenever I saw a Turk I pushed the children down and put a shawl over them and so got them home safely. Miss Murray had already over thirty women and children, refugees, in our home and had also stored all she could possibly receive of the goods of the refugees. We had to be constantly on the watch lest the soldiers who so mercilessly hounded to death women and children should succeed in forcing an entrance to our home. Miss Murray had to be eagle-eyed, watching from the house-top. She might be sitting on the roof "studying"—but really watching—when a Turkish officer followed by his men would reach it from one side. He would be con-

fronted by a figure, tall, strong and beautiful, and a sweet voice would inquire: "Did you not know that this is our roof and that we are neutral?" Then with hasty apologies he would withdraw for that time.

On one occasion our waterman received a sword cut on his shoulder and other hurts, as he was defending his sister who was coming to visit him, from a Turkish soldier who attacked her. I treated his wound with the best surgery I could and we said nothing to the authorities for fear of arousing Turkish enmity.

Then one day a neighbor rushed in to say, "A Turk is crawling on top of the wall to get the church bell!" Miss Murray rushes to the roof with the large United States flag which she spreads over the precious bell. The Turk disappears. A church bell is their particular aversion and we tremble for ours. So I sacrifice my valued Stars and Stripes; we keep it in conspicuous evidence, and it has saved not only the Hamadan church bell but also the house of an Armenian whose roof adjoins ours.

HAMADAN.



Group of children who sat all day at the door in the hope that they too would receive new garments such as had been given to some of their friends. Photo. from Mrs. J. P. Cochran.

Glimpses of War's Results in Persia

FROM MRS. J. P. COCHRAN: Three rather unusual ailments afflicted three members of our school recently—lock-jaw, smallpox and insanity—but all of the patients have recovered. . . . The poor here have been reduced very nearly to starvation and have been driven to eat dead donkeys and camels, and even to sweeping the caravansaries for stray barley grains, predigested. Single cases of death from starvation have come to our notice; we hear at one time of more than a dozen families who had nothing to eat but the green things they could

find in the fields. In Seir three refugee children were taken violently ill after eating some unknown herb. Two were saved by prompt attention, but one died. . . . I have had nearly four hundred children enrolled in my Sunday-school for mountain refugees. I have ninety-five in the children's class, and four of the college boys who go with me divide the men's and women's classes among them. A few of the men can read and to them I have given large-print Testaments, urging them to read these to their neighbors. At Easter,

their greatest season, I was able, through private gifts from friends in America, to give to each man and woman a pound of meat and to each child a pound of rice. . . . In the winter we had to meet in three different houses, but now we can gather again in the field, where we can be all together. They are terribly poor and terribly ragged and hungry. We do hope the way may be opened for them to return to their own land, but it is a great opportunity to have them within reach of the Gospel, for they are from many parts of the mountains, some of which are physically impossible of access for me.

URUMIA.

FROM MRS. H. A. MÜLLER: One form of Dr. Müller's work that has taken much time has been the receiving and cashing of "yellow orders"—gifts of money from Syrians in America to their relatives and friends here. In just the last few weeks, since the mail has opened up again, something like twenty-five thousand dollars have been received. A few of the gifts are sums of a hundred dollars or so, but many more are smaller gifts for "my brother" or "my mother, if she is still alive," often accompanied by a request for some word about the relative from whom nothing has been heard. The sum is received with a question as to the rate of exchange, but we who know what the sending has doubtless meant feel something of the tragedy that cuts a dollar to fifty cents. The cost is so great at the other end, the need is so great here, and yet the sum will be so soon spent.

In the early fall, under Miss Lamme's supervision, twenty-five hundred quilts were prepared. Dr. Shedd has about finished their distribution, with some two hundred held in reserve for cases



First experiment in a nurses' training class. Photo. sent by Mrs. J. P. Cochran.

of desperate need that are bound to turn up in the winter. The requests are still innumerable, but have to go unheeded.

The other day a young girl of seventeen, an orphan with two little sisters dependent on her, came from their distant village to beg me for help. She said she had come for a quilt that Dr. Shedd had promised. I said, "Didn't you receive one last winter? What did you do with it?" She said, "We had one, but we don't know whether to put it over or under the three of us. We have nothing else for a bed." One longs so to be able to help; the apparent endlessness of it all is discouraging.

URUMIA.

FROM MRS. CHAS. R. MURRAY: Some months ago the Chief of Police told Mr. Murray there was a bit of work which was up to the missionaries to do, for no one else would. He said the police were constantly finding babies and small children on the streets, and oftentimes could find no trace of any parent or relative. These babies were taken to the prison and put in the women's



Not long ago these Kurds were getting rich by robbing every Christian they met. Now they are begging daily bread from those same Christians. "If thine enemy hunger, feed him." Photo. sent by Miss Lenore Schoebel.

quarters and left there until they are old enough to go out as apprentices in the small shops. The only care these babies have is with the worst and vilest of women. A home should be made for them where they can be brought up clean physically and morally in every way—and the only ones to do this are the missionaries! I am hoping to start this year with two or three babies.

RESHT.

FROM MISS ELIZABETH V. COAN: Mr. Allen has been carrying a tremendous pressure of relief work. This takes

much of his time as well as practically all of Dr. Shedd's. Dr. Packard, too, has given time to this, until Dr. Shedd's return made it possible for him to relinquish most of his tasks in this line, as well as in the legal work, and to resume his medical duties. Miss Lewis (now Mrs. Shedd), since her return from Salmas, has superintended making a thousand quilts and bought thirty-five thousand yards of calico for clothing and over seven thousand for quilts for the Relief Committee.

URUMIA.

FROM MISS MARY R. FLEMING: Sugar is now about ninety cents a pound, and we have decided to cut it out of our market list. . . . Miss Holliday is having an interesting work among the soldiers. There are Georgian soldiers here in the Russian army who speak Armenian and there are German Russians who are so pleased to have services in their own language. We had a communion service for them on Easter Sunday at Miss Holliday's house. Mr. Gifford spoke in English and an interpreter translated into German. A more attentive and reverent audience I never saw. . . . We have no assurance that our letters are going through, but we keep on writing, in the hope that they will "reach" sometime.

TABRIZ.

With Jews and Moslems

MARGARET L. COWDEN

AFTER an interval of seven or eight months, we are once more able to send mail, but we are by no means sure that this will not land at the bottom of the sea instead of reaching its destination.

I want to tell you about our Easter Sunday service here. It was a beautiful spring day and the church was filled with a large attendance. Nine school children recited the trial, crucifixion, burial, resurrection and appearance passages from the Gospel of John, and the ascension from the Acts. The music

was mainly hymns written by former native pastors. The children had learned "Jesus Christ Is Risen Today" in Persian, and four older girls, with their teachers, sang "Low in the Grave He Lay" in English. In the afternoon the service was repeated follow-



Mrs. S. M. Jordan.

ing the Communion service at the dispensary, attended by members of the church. We have found it necessary to exclude all except church members from these services, so when the time comes word is sent around and they gather. On this occasion a Moslem woman, who with her two daughters had confessed Christ a short time previously, was present. They

are waiting for a favorable time to be baptized. One of the young Jews who has had English lessons with Mr. Stead was baptized just before going to Sennah to take a position as Director of Customs.

The Saturday meetings for Jewish women have been in my hands of late. Last week on that day I held four meetings, reaching sixty-six people. I had planned only two, but owing to a similarity of names, a third woman had made preparations for me. As I was going from the first place to the second I passed a



These six Syrian women and a boy were captives among the Kurds for nearly two years. The two men are friendly Kurds who stole them from their captors and brought them safely to the Mission gate. Photo. from Miss Schoebel.

doorway full of women. That is, I expected to pass it, but the women jumped up, beckoning and saying I must come in. I had never been at the house before and did not know the people. I told them I was expected at another house but would come in for fifteen minutes. They accepted and I went in. Almost as quick as a wink the people appeared and we had a good meeting with twenty-four women.

We have been visited three times by Turco-German aeroplanes but they have done no damage. An Anzac wireless party and a surveying party from Baghdad are here, and through the kindness of the Anzac people we get news which is only one day old instead of a month, as formerly. Postal service is very irregular but we do hear from America now occasionally.

KERMANSHAH.

AFFECTIONATE sympathy goes from many hearts to the Rev. and Mrs. J. A. Silsby, of Shanghai, China, in the great sorrow that has befallen them. Shortly after their return to China they heard that their son had been suddenly killed by a falling rock while out surveying.



Bringing in the drinking-water from the hills in Persia.

With Presbyterian Young People

SUGGESTIONS FOR ATTAINING ONE HUNDRED PER CENT. IN THE STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE FOR YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETIES.

(Continued from last month)

4. INCREASE IN GIFTS TO MISSIONS. ALL SUCH GIFTS TO BE SENT TO PRESBYTERIAL TREASURER: True missionary giving is sacrificial giving. Therefore let no society think to "raise" its missionary money by the uncertain means of socials, entertainments and the like. There can be no sure growth in missionary giving without, first, a foundation of education in the need of the world field; and, second, a training in systematic and proportionate giving. For the latter, the treasurer and the finance committee are responsible. An envelope system with definite pledges is by far the best method. Divide the apportionment sent by the presbyterial treasurer into shares, and secure pledges of one or more shares from each member. Do not be discouraged if it takes time. A society can not be trained to give in a few weeks.

5. ALL APPORTIONMENTS AND PLEDGES PAID BEFORE MARCH TENTH: The fiscal year of the Women's Boards of Foreign Missions closes on March fifteenth. Every year societies are disappointed because gifts are sent too late to be included in the records of the year.

6. ALL COMMUNICATIONS FROM SYNODICAL AND PRESBYTERIAL SECRETARIES ANSWERED PROMPTLY: If channels of communication are broken, the Boards have no way to secure reports and to render assistance to a society. A member should be appointed especially to see that the contact with presbyterial, synodical and Board officers is not broken. She should study the organization and work of the Board, and be able to act as its representative in the local auxiliary. She may also be responsible for Point 9, and should cooperate with the one who is working for 8.

7. ONE POPULAR MEETING AT WHICH MISSIONS SHALL BE PRESENTED BY SPECIAL PROGRAM—BY PAGEANT OR PLAY, OR BY A SPEAKER: For a speaker, write to Board headquarters to see whether there are to be missionaries or Board speakers in your neighborhood, and arrange your date accordingly. Many societies cannot afford a speaker, and often it is wiser to use home talent for the meeting. For this, Board Headquarters will provide programs, pageants, plays and exercises. The Board Library at "156" will lend curios, native costumes, maps and illustrated lectures at moderate prices.

8. AT LEAST ONE DELEGATE SENT TO PRESBYTERIAL OR SYNODICAL MEETING OR A SUMMER CONFERENCE: The expense is often a serious matter in attaining this point, but the advantages gained far outbalance the cost. Every society should have a contingent fund for all expenses connected with the improvement of the society. The money may be raised by dues or taxes, by voluntary offerings, or by the use of some of the money-raising devices. The church, and societies of men and women, may be asked to help this fund.

9. PRESENTATION TO THE SOCIETY OF ALL INFORMATION RECEIVED IN REGARD TO THE ASSIGNED WORK AND OF MESSAGES FROM MISSIONARIES AND STATIONS: The person responsible for Point 6 should also be responsible for this. An effort should be made to present some information at *every* meeting. It should be a regular part of the program. Make the young people eager to hear the news by varied and lively presentations.

10. PRAYER AT EACH MEETING FOR THE MISSIONARIES AND STATIONS ASSIGNED TO THE SOCIETY: This too should have its regular time at meetings. Different members should be asked to make the prayer each week. The names of the people and places for regular prayer should be posted on the wall of the meeting room.

[NOTE—The presentation of these suggestions was started before the copies of the revised *Standard of Excellence* were off the press. Societies having the later copies will need to note the change in numbering.]

NEWS FROM THE FRONT

AFRICA

MISS CHRISTINE SUDERMAN writes from METET, the letter taking three months to reach this country: "We have nearly three more weeks to finish this term and the boys and girls, just like boys and girls at home, are counting the days till they can take the path for home and vacation. Proud they are when the last chart is read to the teacher's perfect satisfaction and they take their seats with the Ebasaka class!

"Happy little girls when their home government has relaxed enough to permit them to enter school! It is the straightest road to their emancipation and to knowing 'the things of God', for what other purpose has a girl who comes to school but to read the 'words of God' and to marry a husband of her own choosing? Simple as those two facts seem, still they are every thing to an African woman and it spells 'home' to these people who have not known that word before.

"The Boys' School at Metet is about 250. Since we have no French teacher, Mr. Schwab does the teaching, and our immense gardens also keep him busy. The soil here is good and the girls and boys plant large peanut, corn, plantain, cassava, even cocoa and paw-paw gardens. If it is hard to get food from America, we here at Metet do not suffer because we can grow just about everything we have seeds for; we have a good vegetable garden and lots of potatoes.

"We have a hundred girls in the dormitory who do not go even to visit their towns during the whole school term, and while they enjoy their books—I can't say slates, for they have none; the dust of the school floor is the slate and the finger the pencil—still their little bodies long for the freedom of their bush-homes and their hearts for sweet liberty, where no six o'clock bell wakes them, no big house and kitchen wait to be swept before the seven o'clock bell calls them to get their cutlasses and hoes and march out in companies to plant, cut weeds, make *kank* and gather food so that at the end of three hours' work each one may get her day's portion. Still they are happy, sing as they work and laugh as they play, their grass bustles always bobbing."

CHINA

MRS. H. M. McCANDLISS writes from HOIHOW: Rejoice with us that our girls' day school is started, the teacher has been engaged and the desks made. As there was no money in the mission treasury, we just went ahead and supplied the money ourselves, and hope that in time the Mission can undertake the expense. My effort, though, will be to make the schools self-supporting *if possible!* The ones we really want to help, however, are the ones who cannot pay. I charge the exorbitant sum of fifty cents

Mex. a month. The School rent and teachers' salaries come to ten dollars gold per month. Ruth is to have charge of the girls' school and help with the boys' school. My time is so taken up at the hospital keeping tab on things, and trying to keep the place cleaned up (an impossible task)! There is nothing a Chinaman so enjoys as cooking. So each one buys a charcoal *chatty*, an earthen stew-pan, and a bag of charcoal, all of which he puts under his bed, and all through the day he is cooking this or that for himself. Can you imagine how nice and clean this makes the wards? We have forbidden it again and again, but all to no avail. This China New Year, Dr. McCandliss has come down hard upon it and we start on a new battle. Food is furnished by the hospital, but they do not pay enough for us to furnish them the variety and the frequent meals which they desire. I am building a new hospital kitchen. A gentleman of the Asiatic Petroleum Company is very kindly helping me out in erecting a fearfully and wonderfully made cooking apparatus, and very happy will I be if it works as *he* says it will. It is to heat water at the same time as cooking the food. We use gallons and gallons of hot water every day, and it is very difficult to get enough of it. One of the men said to me the other day: "God sent Joseph to prepare the food before the famine in Egypt, and God put it into Mr. Severance's heart to give the money for the well before all these soldiers came!" How true! For, had we not had this driven well, we could never have had all these patients, for it took two women carrying water all the time when the cisterns were full and the patients few, but since we have from 150 to 170 and a drought, it would have taken ten women carrying all day, for the wells are a mile and a half from Hoihow. Thanks to Mr. Severance's gift, we have water!

MRS. W. C. CHAPMAN writes from KULING: "I am stronger for the lovely rest on this hill-top. This year we have had a precious time of spiritual refreshment also. Dr. Zwemer, of Egypt, has been here telling us of his work in the Mohammedan world. We have all so enjoyed his earnest talks and his perfect word-handling of this most difficult problem of "How to reach the Moslem heart." We in Changteh have about two thousand families, followers of this faith, and often come in contact with them in visiting and at our meetings. We are hopeful of being able to touch them now in a much more intelligent way for Christ than we could ever have done apart from Dr. Zwemer's most helpful lectures. He gave us such a fine insight into their strong beliefs and non-beliefs, superstitions, hopes and fears

The Book Stall

"The new need must not be met at the expense of the old."

"BUT! WHY?"

But this is war time! Why give to Foreign Missions? Your own Headquarters will send you the answer—*Free*—And it is an answer that concerns you.

REAL CHINESE

How little we know about them! How often we get our ideas from the hastily written sketch of some superficial traveler! Now we are realizing more than formerly that the one best able to tell us about the real Chinese is he who lives among them, whose life is spent in trying to enter into their joys and sorrows, and in bringing more happiness into their hearts. Many of the authoritative books on China as well as other countries have been written by missionaries. Yet these are necessarily few, for the missionary, in the midst of actual joys and sorrows and facing immediate and soul-compelling problems, has little opportunity to pause in order to write at length about them.

Occasionally some missionary, in a vivid flash, reveals to us the daily problem or portrays for us the native life with its unfamiliar thought and feeling. These hurried glimpses often give us a ray of light that makes clear what was before vague and indistinct.

The latest of these has just come from the pen of Mrs. Wm. B. Hamilton, of Shantung. Just a statement called *The Chinese Bible-woman* (2 cts.), but a statement sketched in so sympathetically that it teems with suggestions. Study it in preparing your January program and then read the foreword by

Miss Rachel Lowrie, which stimulates the imagination to round out Mrs. Hamilton's suggestions.

Not so new, but by no means old, are the thumb-box sketches given us by Charles Ernest Scott, of Tsingtau, just bits of native life, snappy and concise. A *Venerable Brother* (2 cts.), who could depart in peace since he saw a real foreign devil. *The Little Lad and the Lord's Supper* (2 cts.), a young boy who broke hardened hearts. *A Chinese Girl's Vow and a Miracle of Healing* (3 cts.), a miniature of woman's life in China, as well as the story of a real heroine. *Through Fire to Christ* (3 cts.), a woman who sought diligently for the secret of happiness, and found it. Then there is *Old Wang and Happy Night* (3 cts.), and *A Daughter of New China* (3 cts.), both glimpses of the people among whom the missionaries work. But no list of missionaries would be complete without mention of the Chinese who are touching their countrymen as no "foreign devil" ever can. Side by side let us place then the preacher, *Ding Li Mei* (3 cts.), and the teacher, *Lui Kwang Chao* (3 cts.), who is also the subject of Miss Rankin's leaflet, *A Long Step Ahead* (2 cts.). Of these two figures no student of Chinese missions can afford to be ignorant.

FOR CHRISTMAS

Christmas of the Nations2 cts.
Exercise for 12 children.

The Call of the Star10 cts.

A year's subscription to *Over Sea and Land*25 cts.

A year's subscription to *WOMAN'S WORK*, 50 cts.

NEW ON SYRIA

Living the Gospel in Syria3 cts.
Mrs. J. H. NICOL.

Bible Course for Westminster Guilds, a study in Essentials..... 5 cts.

By Mrs. ALBERT L. BERRY.

In Syria—Mrs. HOSKINS3 cts.
"By His Light Walking Through Darkness."

NORTHWEST BOARD SILVER SERIES SKETCHES

Mrs. John M. Hayes
Mrs. A. A. Fulton

Mrs. Robert Mateer, M.D.
Mrs. M. A. McBrose

Mrs. A. H. Mateer
Mrs. W. H. Lingle

Each 2 cts., 15 cts. a dozen.

Important: Order above Leaflets from your own Board Headquarters, and not from *WOMAN'S WORK*.

HOME DEPARTMENT

NOVEL PROGRAM SUGGESTIONS

AT VINTON, IOWA: Brides who had recently come to make their home among us were guests of honor at the Woman's Missionary Meeting. Many of the younger women of the church as well as the older were present to welcome them. The alliterative program offered a glimpse of brides in all lands, with something of their environments, costumes, customs and outlook. Some items were: "Sweet Sisters of the Sunrise Kingdom"; "Hints of Hindu Hymen"; "The Dusky Daughter's Dower"; review of *An American Bride in Porto Rico*.

AT CEDAR BLUFFS, NEB.: We arranged a number of questions on the April number of WOMAN'S WORK and had a "spell-down" match, two sides, a captain for each. Every member took part and voted it the very best and most interesting meeting we had ever held! Several said it was the first time they had ever read the whole magazine through carefully with their minds on what they were reading. All questions were made out as soon as we received the magazine and a list given to each member. Everyone had to be a subscriber to WOMAN'S WORK.

Some of the questions were: Who had a pretty face drawn and full of pain?; who wears the orange or yellow robe?; who were entertained at the home of a Hindu gentleman?; who suggested "writing on him"?; who had not heard of the war?; who "looked like some great noble warrior"?; who gives "good measure, heaped up, pressed down and running over"?

[THIS correspondent, and others, would like to have a question-box, with such questions as these, in the magazine each month, on the topic of the previous month. This is an interesting suggestion, and we wish that our correspondents would write us what present feature of the magazine they would like to have omitted to make room for such questions. Answers will be published as far as possible.—EDITOR.]

OUR Mexico missionary, Miss Bonine, sends us a suggestive account of *A Missionary Meeting that Was a Picnic*, clipped from *The Presbyterian Advance*:

"An unusual program was given by the Russell Street society in Nashville at their annual outing in Shelby Park. The program was based on an imaginary picnic in Latin America, and served as a review of the study book, *The Living Christ for Latin America*. Here is a sample of the questions asked and answered, some of them eliciting bright and original talks:

"What place in Latin America would you select for an outing and why? What missionaries might you expect to be with us? Are there any colleges and schools you would like to visit? What industries would you like to inspect? What kind of trees might give you shade? What animals, birds and flowers might you see? If you like a river trip, which river would you prefer, and why? Are there any monuments you would like to see? What stories might be told? (Assignments had been made for several stories.)

"The program can be made to fit the study of any country. It should arouse the usually unresponsive ones who are likely to develop bright flashes of wit and wisdom with frequent putting in that would be impossible in the stereotyped meeting. The devotional moments with us were not the least part of the refreshing banquet. One member, in a most beautiful way told of the love of nature as portrayed in the Bible, deftly weaving in bits of poetry, and closing with Dr. Van Dyke's exquisite poem, *God of the Open Air*."

"The following are many suggestive ideas for missionary programs. There is no attempt at classification; some of the suggestions are suitable alike for a brief presentation or for an extended program, and the list is in no sense exhaustive:

Stories of Bible translations; reviews of missionary books; old heathenism and hospitals; limitations of childhood in heathen lands; debates on the relative values of the various types of missionary work; lullabies of the nations; a day on a mission field; an evening with a missionary hero; chalk talks; the philanthropies of missions in famines and in all relief; missionary exercises, as *Child Life in Many Lands*; men and missions; the missionary work of other churches; worship in heathen temples; letters from missionaries; likable traits in lives of the world children; contrasts in literacy of heathen and Christian lands; who's who in missions; condition of women in heathen lands; illustrated missionary songs; following the Sabbath dawn around the world; a session of a mission board—transacting regular business, passing on appropriations for the field, considering a candidate and carrying on the work in a way to enlighten the church as to the function of the board."

Condensed from *The Why and How of Missions in the Sunday-school*, issued by Fleming H. Revell Company, New York (50 cents net).

All Those Circulars!

An Autumn Rereric

RACHEL LOWRIE

DEAR to my childhood was the conundrum, "When is the best time to study the Book of Nature?" Answer: "In the fall, when Nature turns the leaves."

Now that I am a missionary worker at the home base, I paraphrase the riddle thus: When is the best time to study the Book of Missions? In the fall, when the boards turn out their leaflets.

Here they come fluttering down in every mail, or perhaps in a bunch which looks formidable till we begin to study it. If spring is the time to receive the blanks, fall seems set apart by the boards as the time to snow us under by literature. To the *débutante* leader it may be bewildering to receive a sheaf of leaflets, but start in at once to master them—first for yourself, and then as to their use to others. There is a connection between the spring blanks and the fall leaflets, for in our part of the world we missionary workers sow in fall and reap in spring. According to how you place these leaflets, push their sale or bestow just the right one upon the right person—and then pray over it—according to this planting will be the statistics you will write upon the blanks next spring.

Let your imagination play upon them. Let the Science of Missions take a leaf out of Domestic Science. Do you set upon the table the market-basket just as it comes? Even a primitive cook who has never heard of Domestic Science does not do that, and neither will you hand over *en masse*, pell-mell,

au naturel, the leaflets, circulars, year books, hand-books, stories, poems, catalogues, study books, summer-school prospectuses, that are sent to you. Yet some people do; people whose appetites would be taken away by seeing upon the table a raw mutton-chop, flanked by an uncooked potato and a hard pumpkin, will scatter promiscuously (which in this case means without prayer and *finesse*) the samples of leaflets which have come to their hand.

We who are growing so wise, not only in the rather superficial art of cooking, but also in the science of food-values, proteins, calories and the like, must view the mental pabulum of our constituency in a lovingly scientific way. "This person means well but is flabby; see that she buys the Handbook." "This other woman is a worker but does not see beyond the palings of her own fence; ask her to write a critique on *The Lure of Africa*."

To be appetizing to the rank and file, leaflets should be served one or two at a time. Perhaps *you* have received a whole market-basket of them from headquarters, but this is because you are considered an expert at digesting them and an adept at placing them. Are you a live wire? Are you or are you not a leader? That is, are you willing to pay the price of leadership? Another conundrum, and this time I do not know the answer. The question will be largely decided by the way you act toward "all those circulars!"

The Tribe of Zambé is the name of the new textbook which the Sunday-school Department of the Foreign Board has issued. It contains six chapters dealing with our own work in the Cameroun and is suitable both for class and platform instruction of grades above the primary. In an accompanying pamphlet, *Superintendents' and Teachers' Helps*, suggestions are given for handling the material. As students of *An African Trail* know, Zambé is the name for God of the native Africans. These sketches, incidents and narratives, collected from many sources,

shed illuminating information on the Dark Continent and can not fail to arouse deep interest in any Sunday-school where they are used.

OHIO FOREIGN MISSION SYNODICAL SOCIETY held its twenty-second annual meeting in Akron, Ohio, in October. Every presbyterial society was represented, one hundred and sixteen delegates responding to roll-call. Mrs. U. S. Bartz, Mrs. G. N. Luceock, Mrs. E. D. Faries, of the Philadelphia Board, and Mrs. Isabel G. Howard of Kodoli, India, were among those who took part in the program.

A LONG STEP in advance in opportunity for mission study-class leaders is taken this winter in the Extension Department of Columbia University of New York City. This department is open to those who do not attend the University but who desire to cultivate themselves in science, art, literature, music, etc. This year one of the courses will be on the ethnography of Africa, with a survey of the habits and psychology of the African negro, his reaction to the spiritual appeal. The textbooks used will be Miss Mackenzie's

An African Trail and Dr. Patton's *The Lure of Africa*. Also Union Theological Seminary, which is affiliated with certain departments of Columbia University, in order to promote advanced missionary preparation and to encourage productive missionary scholarship, has offered three fellowships, each yielding five hundred dollars yearly. Such opportunities, offered by the leading educational institutions of this country, help to place the study of missions upon the high plane which it should rightfully occupy.

"I SUPPOSE you think of letters as one of the things to be left behind when you go on a vacation, and that the sight of nineteen letters all at once, after a 'dry spell' of many months, would not quicken your pulse at all. But I don't feel that way! I shut the big Turkish dictionary with a bang and sat down and read, and re-read, then turned around and re-read, and am still re-reading as often as I can find time, and have not gotten to the bottom of the joy of it yet!"

TABRIZ.

(Miss) *Mary Fleming*.

NOTES FROM HEADQUARTERS

From Philadelphia

Send all letters to 501 Witherspoon Building. Directors' meeting first Tuesday of each month at 10.30. Prayer-meeting, third Tuesday at 11. Visitors welcome at both meetings.

PRAYER-MEETING, December 18th. TOPICS: *Our Mission Study Classes; Syria, Persia.*

AGAIN we have reason to give thanks unto the Lord, for He has kept the hearts of our women attuned to the great work before us. To put into words or figures the many instances of sacrifice, devotion, unceasing labor on the part of numerous busy and anxious women would indeed be an impossible task, but in the treasurer's office we find that while there is evidence here and there that missionary vitality is not quite what it should be, on the whole the condition is good and promises well for the future.

At Directors' meeting we had the pleasure of adopting six new missionaries: Mrs. Adam J. Martin, to go to South Brazil; Miss Clara Lloyd, to the Punjab; Miss Hallie Covington, to Chosen; Mrs. James S. Owens, to India; Dr. Mildred Jenks, to China, and Miss Mary B. Shipley, to Ginling College, Nanking. We regret to lose by cancellation on account of ill health three newly appointed missionaries: Miss Helen L. Moore, Miss Mary B. Enlow and Mrs. William H. Tilford. It was a great pleasure to have with us Miss Loveland, of Kingston, one of our non-resident vice-presidents.

At the prayer-meeting led by Mrs. Caleb Green we had the great pleasure of having with us Mrs. Daniel Oliver, a missionary of the Friends' Society, detained in this country, who spoke of the great distress in Syria, of the number of orphans to be cared for,

over 400,000, and of the wonderful impression that the personality of the missionaries had made on the Turk. After the war she said the people would accept the gospel more freely. Mrs. Roland H. Evans, of West Africa, spoke of the increase in interest among the natives and of the difficulties in the work caused by the adoption of the French language for the German, as few of the missionaries were prepared to teach the French. Miss Scott spoke of the wonderful effect of education on the Filipinos, that 25,000 native troops had been offered to the United States, that the Liberty Bonds had been oversubscribed and that money had been sent to the Red Cross. Other missionaries present were Mrs. George H. Wimm, of Chosen, and Mrs. Andrew Woods, of China.

AGAIN we have to report with deep sorrow the death of two of our faithful missionaries who have been long on the field and have done such beautiful work. Mrs. Frank P. Gilman, of Hoihow, China, after thirty-six years of service, and Miss Ella Kuhl, of Curitiba, Brazil, after forty-three years.

WE were very glad to have with us at Executive Meeting Miss Sara Lowrie, non-resident vice-president and president of the presbyterial society of Huntingdon, Pa.

DR. AND MRS. CHARLES HODGE LYON, of Tsining, will be in Philadelphia this winter and we shall hope to see them very often at the meetings. Mrs. Walter E. Smith, of Chosen, has been detained in this country and will spend part of her time in Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT synodical meetings have been held during the autumn, to which representative members have been sent.

From Chicago

Meetings at Room 48, 509 South Wabash Ave., every Friday at 10 a. m. Visitors welcome.

OUR TREASURER, Mrs. Bradley, reported an increase during the month ending September fifteenth of over \$4,000, and an increase from all sources for the first six months of our fiscal year of over \$13,000. The Board of the Northwest has a large and growing territory. There is great opportunity for a big increase in gifts, and this Board ought to stand at the top of the list of Women's Boards in gifts. All our organizations are doing splendid work. Let us emphasize gifts this year and roll up a sum that will do the most important work in the world.

THE EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN is on again, and next month we shall give you the schedule which is worked out for Mrs. Silverthorne and Mrs. Wells.

MISS REGINA LUSTGARTEN, a candidate for missionary work in China, was a visitor at one of the Friday morning meetings. Miss Lustgarten is one of ten young women who volunteered for China at the same time, nine of whom are now on the field. She is of Jewish parentage, and spoke of the recent conversion of two other members of her family.

REV. DR. G. W. WRIGHT, President of Union Theological Seminary, at Manila, P. I., gave an interesting and enlightening map talk on the Philippines. Dr. Wright is also Director of Ellinwood Dormitory, Seminary for Christian workers. Mrs. Wm. B. Boomer, of Santiago, Chile, spoke particularly of the work in *Instituto Ingles*, now under the management of a Christian Endeavor missionary, Rev. James H. McLean, who was made Principal when Dr. Browning came home to become the Educational Secretary for the Continuation Committee of the Panama Congress. Friends of Mrs. McLean will be glad to know that her health has greatly improved and she is able to do much work among the boys of the school.

REV. A. A. FULTON, of Canton, China, and Mrs. Bergen, formerly of Weih sien Station, China, were also visitors. Dr. Fulton described the growth of mission work in Canton since he entered the field thirty-seven years ago, speaking particularly of the work of the Woman's Medical Missionary College and of the John G. Kerr Hospital for the Insane, the first institution of the kind to be established in China. Mrs. Bergen gave a picturesque talk on the refugees who came from the city of Weih sien to the Mission Compound for protection when the German army entered the city. Women put on old clothes and large shoes and with their children "refugeed" to the Mission Compound, which was taxed to its capacity to take care of them. The missionaries welcomed this opportunity to preach the gospel of sanitation and orderliness as well as the gospel of the love of Christ to a class of women, many of whom they had not been able to reach heretofore. Mrs. Bergen also spoke of the Girls' School

which is under the efficient management of Dr. Madge Mateer. This school has turned out many good teachers whose services have been sought for ten Government schools, the Mission being the only convenient place for them to secure teachers. Mr. and Mrs. Chas. A. Gunn, of Manila, P. I., represented another form of mission work. Mr. Gunn is architect for the Philippine stations and for the Southern China Mission. Mrs. Gunn is a teacher in the Ellinwood School for Girls.

FRIENDS of Mrs. Louis H. Mitchell, a former president of Chicago Presbyterian Society, now living in California, were glad to see her at the meeting on Friday, October 5th.

From New York

Prayer-meeting at 156 Fifth Ave., cor. 20th St., the first Wednesday of each month, at 10.30 a. m. Each other Wednesday there is a half-hour meeting for prayer and reading of missionary letters, commencing at same hour. Literature should be obtained from Room 818, 156 Fifth Ave.

ON WEDNESDAY, October 17th, two new Managers were elected to the Board—Mrs. D. J. Fleming and Miss Helen C. Miller. Mrs. Fleming will fill the office of Student Secretary. Miss Miller will take the presbyterial correspondence relinquished by Mrs. Twitchell on becoming Chairman of the Joint Student Committee. The Board rejoices in the acquisition of these new members and extends to them a hearty welcome.

It is with pride that our Board grants leave of absence to one of its members for War Emergency work. Mrs. David Bovaird, whose husband is engaged in national service, spends every morning assisting in the accident ward of the Presbyterian Hospital.

THE FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY of the Woman's Missionary Society of Syracuse Presbytery was celebrated with a wonderful birthday meeting in the church at Marcellus. The Anniversary program contained a brief history of the society with the names of the presidents and treasurers who have served during the years. Carloads of enthusiastic women arrived early and at the close of the day they were still more enthusiastic in calling the celebration a grand success.

WHAT we heard at the monthly meeting about the Summer Conferences at Silver Bay and at Northfield from our representatives, Mrs. Webb and Miss Kerr, inspired us to begin planning at once to send our girls next year. Assistant Secretary Schell's practical talk on the financial problems of the year caused by war conditions explained the extra costs which make increased demands upon us. "But," he said, "we are richer than we think, and if we give people the idea that they can meet these needs they will." "We are thinking world thoughts today and the pain of other hearts comes close to us," said Rev. Dr. George W. Wright, of Manila. "We need to get a new Christianity, one that is able to keep us from flying at each others' throats. The Gospel is the story that transforms the world, aye, and shall transform it.

The democracy idea is growing all through the Far East and is especially strong in the Philippine Islands. There we have no time for conflict—only to tell the story."

From St. Louis

Meetings every first and third Tuesday in the month at 10.30 a. m. Room 707, 816 Olive St. Visitors welcome.

STRESS and stretch of war conditions have close bearing upon our missionary activities. As in the household we are eliminating this and that from the list of things deemed almost necessary to us, doing it cheerfully, so in the missionary society the same question of elimination intrudes itself. There is carefulness in regard to running expenses; using stationery, postage and pennies to best advantage; there is tendency to greater simplicity in luncheons, more use of the mimeograph, and less printing, etc. And why wouldn't it be possible to hold a successful missionary rally, with never a cake or cup of tea, using instead brains, hearts and tongues of knowing people who know missions, love missions, and have a happy way of talking missions?

WE trust, however, that our missionary societies will not carry elimination into their pledges, nor feel there need be no advance until the war is over. "To stop advancing is not to stand still, but to retreat!"

MISS JULIA HODGE sends a good letter from Dumaguete, for she is back again at her beloved work. "We are not merely a school," she writes, "but rather a training center for work throughout the Provinces." She speaks highly of the spirit of the girls, their industrious habits, their pride in their school.

OUR interest in Silliman has been quickened by the visit of Mrs. Hibbard, who knows of its progress from its beginning and tells of it so charmingly. She made us glad that our "Special" is to help in its better equipment. There has been no more attractive topic during the year than the Philippines.

As most of you know, Central Committee has undergone radical changes. Don't fail to read its Plans in the October number of WOMAN'S WORK. What it does, is of concern to us and our work, and we need an intelligent working understanding of it.

A RIGHT MERRIE CHRISTMAS to every one of our beloved women! If only we could sing together the Angels' Song of long ago, "Peace on earth, Good will to men!"

From San Francisco

920 Sacramento St. Meetings first Monday of each month, at 10.30 and 1.30. Executive session, third Monday. Prayer Service, first and third Monday at 12-12.30.

SAN FRANCISCO PRESBYTERIAL SOCIETY, comprising women of the Bay cities, met in September in Calvary Church, San Francisco, over three hundred strong. A novel program feature was a skit outlining the way of the missionary candidate, given by the author, Mrs. L. H. Kibbe, and Miss Roberta Berry.

THE EVENT of the month was the return

of Miss Tien Wu from China, where she went last year in search of her mother. Her addresses at presbyterial and October Board meetings moved all who listened to sympathy with this young woman who, from the little girl of six or seven years old sold away from her home in China to pay her father's gambling debts, rescued in San Francisco's Chinatown and brought to the Home by Miss Houseworth, one of the teachers under Miss Culbertson, has developed into a fine Christian woman. With every slave girl sold in China there is issued a paper giving the name of her parents and the village from which she came. It was this paper, or other information which might lead to her mother's whereabouts, which Miss Wu sought, but although she found her two former owners, all such information was refused, the paper had been "lost in San Francisco." At last she travelled, under great difficulties, to Ningpo, the province where she knew her lost village was hidden, helped on her way by members of the Baptist and China Inland Missions. "I was an Evangeline," she said in describing her wanderings from village to village. "I heard of so many little girls sold away as I was, for hearing of my search, many villagers eagerly flocked out to see me in hopes of claiming a long-lost relative. But they were doomed to a sad disappointment, just as I was." Despite the frustration of her hopes, Miss Wu rejoices in the privilege of testifying to the glory of God. She learned the lesson of forgiveness—not to hate the woman who refused her the identification paper; she hopes that prayer will yet lead the woman to give it to her. She saw the blackness of heathenism as an American rather than a Chinese, and returns full of faith and resolve to be of service to Miss Cameron and her rescue work among Chinese girls in San Francisco. In conclusion, Miss Wu expressed the hope that she may one day be able to lead a group of trained Chinese girls to open a branch of the work of the Occidental Board in China among the unhappy little girls sold away from their mothers as she was. She asked for prayers that the girls of the home and of the Tooker School may dedicate their lives to work in their own country.

From Portland, Oregon

Executive meeting at 10 a. m. on first Tuesday of each month, and popular meeting on third Tuesday at 2.30 p. m. in First Church. Literature obtained from Miss Abby S. Lambersson, 454 Alder St., Portland.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS and Executive Committee extend the season's greetings to all the membership of our North Pacific Board and to our missionaries. May the Father of mankind pour out His blessing upon us all and may our work grow and prosper this year!

At our first meeting of the Board of Directors, after the summer vacation, interesting letters were read from Dr. Leonard, China, who was slowly—but steadily—progressing in her recovery, but was not yet able to take up her regular work; Mrs. Allen, Persia, who wrote that all were well. The

vacation of the Allens will soon be due; they will come to America if they are able to get out of Persia; and Mrs. Barber, Colombia, wrote of some of their difficulties, but they are unwavering in their efforts to teach the Bible. Mrs. Josephine Allen, mother of Dr. Mand Allen of India, who has spent the past eight years with her daughter, was present and spoke upon the high and ancient culture of India, showing how far this and their various religions had come from yielding the beautiful fruits of Christianity, and that led to the expressed thought of how far we as a Christian nation, and as individual Christians, are from the strong *spiritual preparedness* which these times, or any times, demand. Let us not delay going into drill, using Eph. 6:10-18 for our manual.

A LETTER to Mrs. Youell, Secretary of the Little Light Bearers, from Miss Marie Rustin, R.N., of Douw Hospital, Peking, says: "I fear the children will feel that we have forgotten to acknowledge their handiwork. Everything they sent was wonderfully well done and will be of great use, I assure you. The surgical aprons were perfectly fine. The

dolls are a great delight to the little Chinese girls. I am saving one for a baby girl who was not wanted by her mother and is with us. She has had the use of some of the materials which came in your package. We cannot begin to tell how much good you all have done. The poverty and need is so great."

Mrs. GEARY wishes attention called to the printed *Standard of Excellence* for Women's Auxiliary Societies of the Women's Boards of Missions of the Presbyterian Church which has been sent to the officers of every auxiliary of our N. P. Board. This is the first time a uniform standard has been adopted by all our Boards, Home and Foreign, and marks an advance as it combines us more completely into one mighty army. It is hoped every auxiliary will put forth every effort to measure up to this standard. It has been suggested that we all arrange it in bulletin form and hang it in our meeting rooms, where it will be seen and studied.

MISS VAN VRANKEN has just arrived in this country and we are all hoping the return to the homeland will speed her recovery.

RECEIPTS TO OCTOBER 15, 1917

By totals from Presbyterian Societies

Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church

BEAVER,	\$208.10	NEW CASTLE,	\$125.00	Receipts from September 15 to October 15,	\$3,069.96
BELL,	18.15	NEW HOPE,	18.50	Total since March 15,	88,244.46
CARLISLE,	855.20	NORTHUMBERLAND,	5.00	Persia Relief Fund,	5.00
COLUMBIA,	77.50	OXFORD,	23.80	Latin America Development Fund,	5.00
FAIRFIELD,	15.25	STUEBENVILLE,	5.63	Siam Extension Fund,	5.00
FRENCH BROAD,	32.30	WESTMINSTER,	649.53	War Emergency Fund,	1,025.00
MCCLELLAND,	2.00	Miscellaneous,	1,021.00	(Miss) ANNA VLACHOS, <i>Treas.</i> ,	
MAHONING,	13.00			501 Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia.	

Woman's Presbyterian Board of Missions of the Northwest

BISMARCK,	\$28.00	IOWA CITY,	\$84.75	WINNEBAGO,	\$121.00	Miscellaneous,	\$718.49
BLOOMINGTON,	50.00	KALAMAZOO,	29.00	WINONA,	97.28		
CAIRO,	43.05	LAKE SUPERIOR,	111.00	YELLOWSTONE,	39.00	Total,	\$4,985.00
CHICAGO,	904.18	MANKATO,	105.83	Receipts from September 16 to Octo-			
CHIPPEVA,	32.00	MINNEAPOLIS,	102.00	ber 15, 1917:			
DETROIT,	1,015.25	MONROE,	28.00	Regular,	\$4,887.00		
EWING,	102.83	OAKES,	12.50	Million-Dollar Fund,	98.00		
FARGO,	50.67	PETOSKY,	87.49				\$4,985.00
FLINT,	47.00	RUSHVILLE,	5.00	Total Receipts, March 16 to October 15, 1917,			\$88,244.21
FT. DODGE,	10.00	SAGINAW,	76.23	MRS. THOS. E. D. BRADLEY, <i>Treas.</i> ,			
FREEPORT,	141.85	SHERIDAN,	19.95	Room 48, 509 South Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.			
HASTINGS,	81.65	STOUC CITY,	608.00				
HELENA,	23.00	SPRINGFIELD,	210.00				

Women's Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church

ALBANY,	\$228.25	LYONS,	\$137.59	WESTCHESTER,	\$732.00	Interest,	\$435.62
BINGHAMTON,	191.95	MORRIS & ORANGE,	639.00	Miscellaneous,	710.04		
BROOKLYN,	133.00	NASSAU,	165.00	Receipts from September 15 to October 15:			
BUFFALO,	554.50	NEWARK,	15.00	Regular,	\$6,479.10		
CHAMPLAIN,	124.70	NEW YORK,	62.00	War Emergency Fund,	168.90		
CHEMUNG,	127.00	NIAGARA,	305.70				\$6,648.00
EBENEZER,	37.00	NORTH RIVER,	65.00	Total since March 15:			
GENESEE,	175.00	OTSEGO,	97.00	Regular,	\$37,911.11		
GENEVA,	97.65	PRINCETON,	.80	Latin America and Siam,	384.45		
HUDSON,	149.00	STUEBEN,	159.75	War Emergency Fund,	321.40		
JERSEY CITY,	421.50	SYRACUSE,	171.00				\$38,616.96
LOGAN,	75.00	TROY,	251.50	(Mrs. James A., Jr.) NELLIE S. WEBB, <i>Treas.</i> ,			
LOUISVILLE,	86.00	UTICA,	300.45	Room 818, 156 Fifth Ave., New York.			

Women's Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions of the Southwest

AMARILLO,	\$25.50	PARIS,	\$92.30	Total for year to date,	\$16,075.16
EMPORIA,	20.00	RIO GRANDE,	38.00	Million-Dollar Fund for month,	30.30
HOUSTON,	97.70	WACO,	45.25	Million-Dollar Fund to date,	395.25
LITTLE ROCK,	10.35	Miscellaneous,	22.10	MRS. B. F. EDWARDS, <i>Treas.</i> ,	
MCGEE,	94.10			Room 707, 816 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.	
Total for month,			\$445.30		



